DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 111 746 SO 008 603

TITLE	Federal Textbook on Citizenship. Our American Way of Life. Becoming a Citizen Series. Book 1. Revised.
INSTITUTION	Immigration and Naturalization Service (Dept. of Justice), Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO	M-161-(Rev.Apr74)Y
PUB DATE	Apr 74
NOTE	112p.; Related documents are ED 087 679 and 087 680
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Order No. 1974 0-562-438; $1.75)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.76 HC-$5.70 Plus Postage
DESCRIPTORS	Adult Education; American Government (Course); *Citizenship; *Civics; *Constitutional History; Democratic Values; English (Second Language); English Instruction; Government Publications; Immigrants; *Literacy Education; Political Science; Textbooks
IDENTIFIERS	Citizenship Education; *Naturalization Programs

ABSTRACT

Part of the "Becoming a Citizen Series," this book is the first of three Federal Textbooks on Citizenship which are published by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The series, first published in 1964, is regularly revised to reflect any changes that may occur in the government. The book teaches immigrants to speak, read, and write English and prepares students for the citizenship examination, while teaching basic tenets of American life. The early history of the United States and a description of the government and how it works are presented. The book also teaches the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and how to become an American citizen. (Author/JR)

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Our American Way of Life

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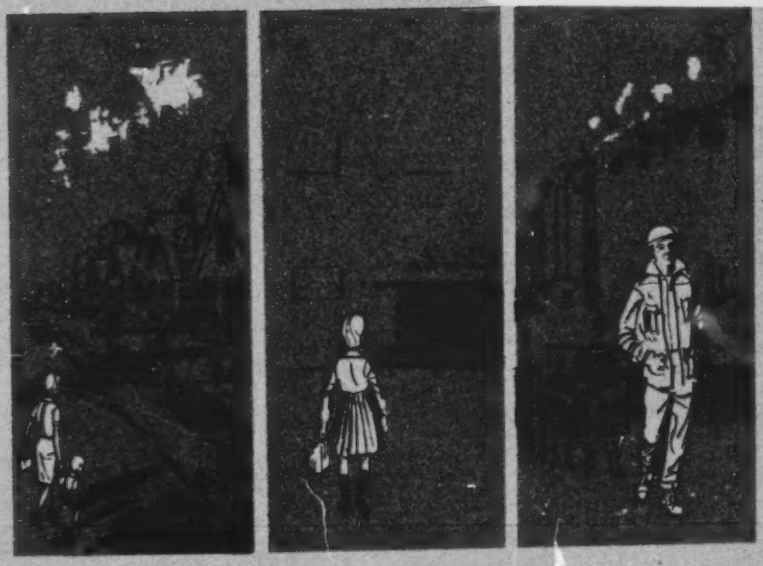

FEDERAL TEXTBOOK ON CITIZENSHIP

Becoming a Citizen Series

BOOK I

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Our American Way of Life

BOOK I

M-161 (Rev. April 1974) Y

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

FOREWORD

Our American Way of Life, Book 1, is one of three textbooks which, together with a *Teacher's Guide,* form the "Becoming a Citizen Series" of the Federal Textbooks on Citizenship which are published by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The other two books of the Series are *Our United States,* Book 2, and *Our Government,* Book 3. The Series, published in 1964, is regularly revised to reflect any changes that may have occurred in our government.

This book was prepared to help you learn to speak, read, and write English. It will tell you about the early history of the United States. You will learn about our government and how it works under the Constitution. You will also learn about the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and how you can become an American citizen.

As you read this book, you will learn about the way people live in this country. You will learn how they worked to make America strong and free. As you talk about these things in your citizenship class, you will learn to read and write about them.

What you learn in your citizenship class and from this book will help you get along better in this country. You will be better prepared for your citizenship examination. You will be able to take your place, side by side, with all other citizens of the United States. You will be able to live a full and useful life in our democracy.

Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization

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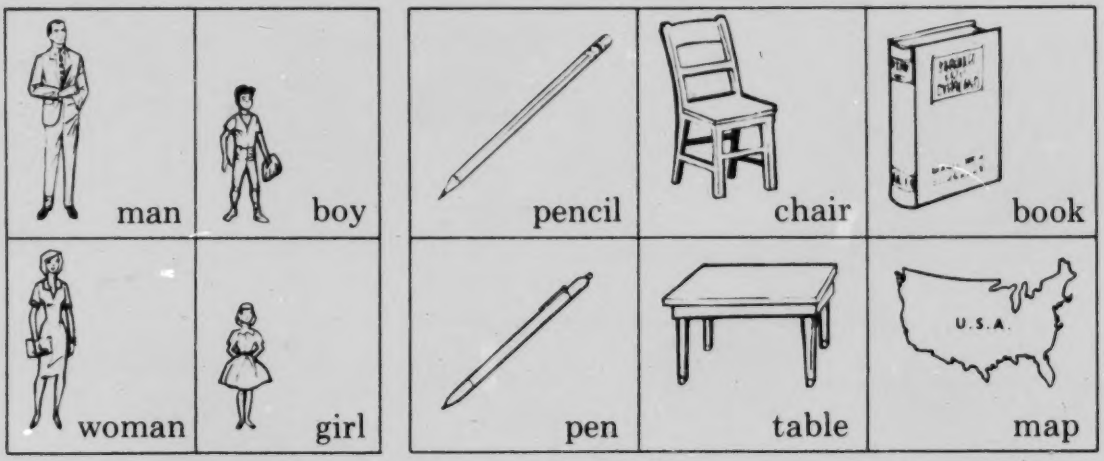
Chapter 1

WHAT IS THIS?

A. Speaking Practice

B. Reading Practice

1.



2. Is this a man?
   Yes, this is a man.

Is this a man?
No, this is not a man.
This is a girl.

Is this a man?
No, this is not a man.
This is a woman.

Is this a boy?
Yes, this is a boy.

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Is this a pencil?
Yes, this is a pencil.

Is this a chair?
No, this is not a chair.
This is a table.

3.

This is a map.
This is a map of North America.
The United States is in North America.
Canada is in North America.
Mexico is in North America.

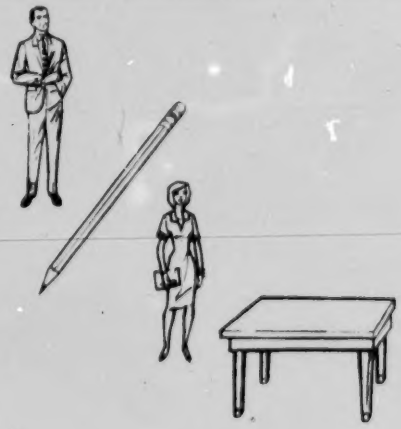
C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

What is this?

Reading and Writing Practice

What is this?



1. This is a _____.
2. This is a _____.
3. This is a _____.
4. This is a _____.

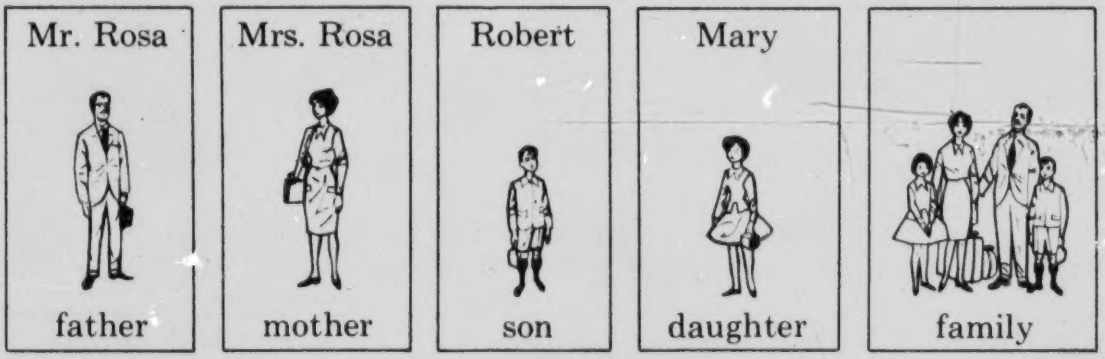
Chapter 2

THE ROSA FAMILY

A. Speaking Practice

B. Reading Practice

1.



This is a man.
He is Mr. Rosa.
He is the father.

This is a boy.
He is Robert.
Robert is the son.

This is a woman.
She is Mrs. Rosa.
She is the mother.

This is a girl.
She is Mary.
She is the daughter.

This is a family.
This is the Rosa family.
Robert is the son.
Mary is the daughter.
The father is Mr. Peter Rosa.
The mother is Mrs. Anna Rosa.

2. Is Mr. Rosa a man?
Yes, he is a man.

Is Robert Rosa a boy or a girl?
He is a boy.

Is Mr. Rosa the son or the father?
He is the father.

Is Mrs. Rosa a woman?
Yes, she is a woman.

Is Mary Rosa the son or the daughter?
She is the daughter.

Is Mrs. Rosa the mother or the daughter?
She is the mother.

3.

Peter Rosa is the father of the family.

Anna Rosa is the mother.

The son of this family is Robert.

Mary is the daughter.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

Who is this?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. Who is he?
   He is a_____.
   He is_____.
   He is the_____.

3. Who is she?
   She is a_____.
   She is_____.
   She is the_____.

2. Who is he?
   He is a_____.
   He is_____.
   He is the_____.

4. Who is she?
   She is a_____.
   She is_____.
   She is the_____.

5. What is this?
   This is a_____.
   This is the Rosa
   _____.

Chapter 3

MEET THE MANDAS

A. Speaking Practice

B. Reading Practice

1.

Mr. Manda	Mrs. Manda	Frank	family	brother sister
he	she	child	they	they

This is a family.
This is the Manda family.
Mr. Manda is the father.
Mrs. Manda is the mother.
They have a child.

2. Is Mr. Manda the father?
   Yes, he is the father.
   Is Mrs. Manda the mother?
   Yes, she is the mother.
   Do they have a child?
   Yes, they have a child.
   Who is Frank?
   He is the child.

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3.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosa came from Europe.

They came to the United States from Europe.

Mrs. Rosa has a brother and a sister in the United States.

The Rosa family came to live with her brother.

His name is Tom Manda.

He has a wife.

Her name is Linda.

They have one child, a son.

His name is Frank.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. Who came from Europe?

2. Who has a brother?

3. Who is Frank?

4. Who is Linda?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. What is the name of this family?

   This is the_____ family.

2. Who is Tom?

   Tom is the_____.

3. What is the name of his wife?

   _____is the name of his wife.

4. Who has a sister and a brother in the United States?

   _____has a sister and a brother in the United States.

Chapter 4

LIVING TOGETHER

A. Speaking Practice

B. Reading Practice

1.

Frank is a child.

He is the child of the Manda family.

Mary and Robert are children.

They are the children of the Rosa family.

The children play.

This is a school.

The children go to school.

They go to school together.

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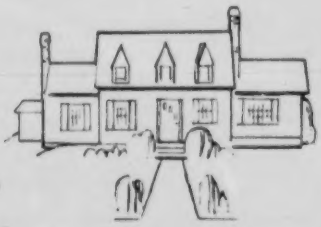
This is a house.

This is a big house.

The children live in a big house.



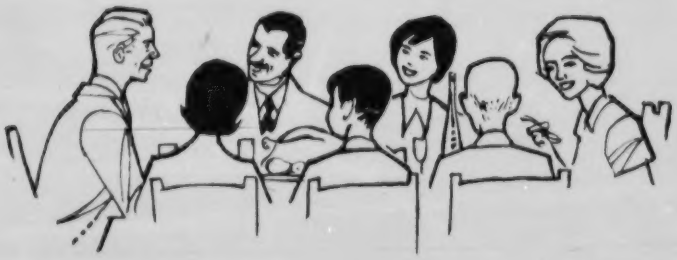
2. Who came to the United States to live?
   The Rosa family came to the United States.

   Do they live with the Manda family?
   Yes, they live with the Manda family.

   Do they eat together?
   Yes, they eat together.

   Do they work together?
   Yes, they work together.

3.



The Rosa family came to live with the Manda family.

They live together in a big house.

They eat together.

They work together.

The children play together.

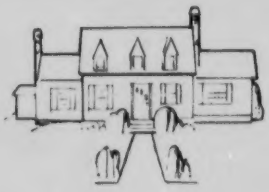
They go to school together.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. Who are the children?

2. Where do they live?



3. What is this?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. The children_____.

2. They_____together.

3. They_____to school.

4. They_____together.

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Chapter 5

TO AMERICA BY PLANE

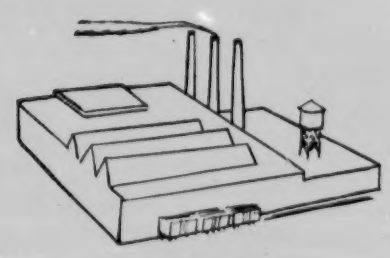
A. Speaking Practice
B. Reading Practice

1. Peter and Anna Rosa lived in Europe.

Europe

Peter worked in a factory.

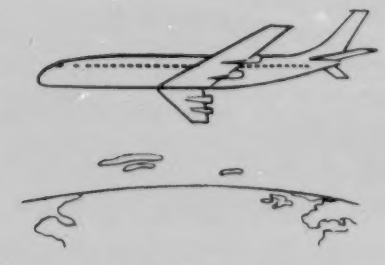
His wife worked in the house.



Factory

They came to the United States.

They lived with her brother.



Plane

2. Did Peter Rosa live in Europe?
   Yes, he lived in Europe.

   Did his wife live in Europe?
   Yes, she lived in Europe.

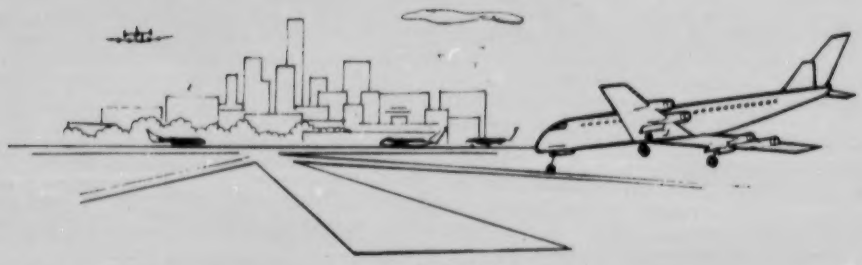
   Did he work in a factory?
   Yes, Peter Rosa worked in a factory.

   Where did Mrs. Rosa work?
   She worked in the house.

   Where did they come from?
   They came from Europe.

   Did they come to the United States?
   Yes, they came to the United States.

3.



Peter Rosa and his wife lived in Europe.

He worked in a factory.

He had a good job.

His wife worked in the house.
She wanted to come to the United States.
She wanted to be near her brother and sister.
She wanted to live near them.

Her husband wanted her to be happy.
They came to this country together.

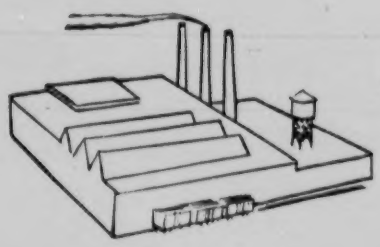
They came to the United States by plane.
They lived with her brother.
He helped them.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. Where did Peter Rosa live?
2. Where did the Rosa family come from?
3. How did they come to this country?
4. Why did Mrs. Rosa want to come to the United States?
5. Why is she happy?

Reading and Writing Practice



1. Peter Rosa _____ in a factory.

2. Mr. and Mrs. Rosa _____ in Europe.

3. The Rosa family came by _____.

4. They _____ to live in the United States.

Review of

CHAPTERS 1 TO 5

Speaking Practice

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. What is this?

2. What is this?

3. What is this?

4. What is this?

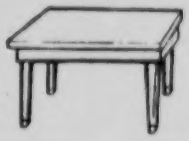
Reading and Writing Practice

1. My name is_____.
   I live at_____.
   My phone number is_____.
   I was born in_____.

2. What is this?

This is a _____.

This is a _____.



This is a _____.

3. Who is this?

This is Mr. _____.

He is a _____.

He is the _____.

4. Who is this?

This is Mrs. _____.

She is a _____.

She is the _____.

5. Who came from Europe?

The _____
family came from Europe.

6. What family is this?

This is the _____ family.

7. What family is this?

This is the _____ family

8. Where do the children go?

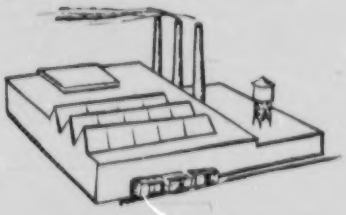
They go to _____.

9. Where did the Rosa family come from?

They came from _____.

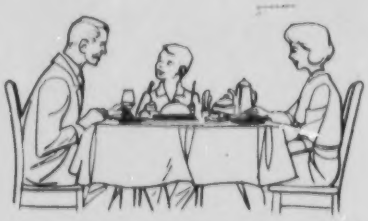
10. Where did Peter Rosa work?

He _____ in a factory.



11. What is the name of this family?

This is the _____ family.



12. What is this?

This is a _____.

The _____ go to school.

They go to school _____.

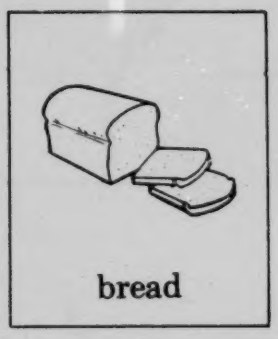
13. How did the Rosa family come to this country?

The Rosa family _____ by plane.

Chapter 6

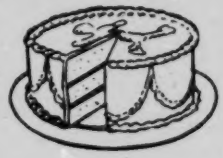
WE BUY FOOD

A. Speaking Practice

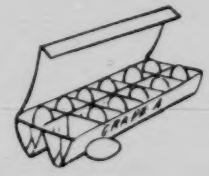


bread

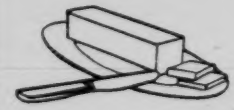
rolls



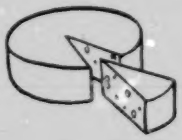
cake



eggs



butter



cheese

milk

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bananas

oranges

apples

meat

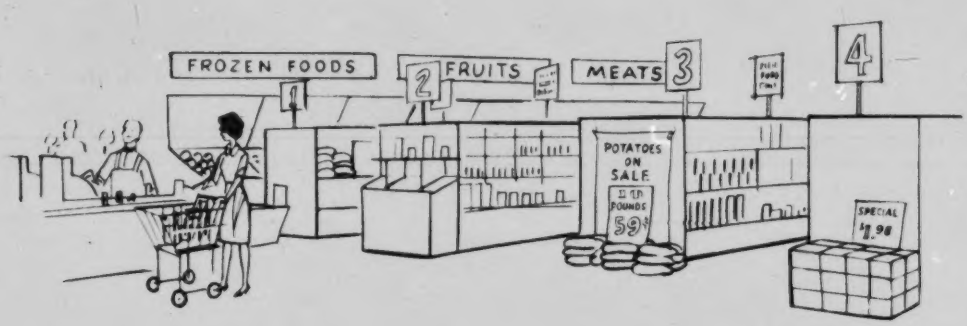
chicken

potatoes

carrots

B. Reading Practice

1.



This is a supermarket.
It has many sections.
It has a bakery section.
It has a dairy section.
It has a meat section.
You buy frozen food in the supermarket.
You buy fruit and vegetables in the supermarket.

2. Do you go to a supermarket?
   Yes, I do.

   What do you buy in a supermarket?
   I buy many things.

   Do you buy frozen food?
   Yes, I buy frozen fruit and vegetables.

   Do you buy meat?
   Yes, I buy meat.

3.

Mrs. Manda wanted to go to the supermarket. She wanted to buy food for her family and for the Rosa family.

They all went together to the supermarket. They went to all the sections. First, they bought fruit and vegetables. Then they bought many cans of food. They went to the meat section, the bakery section and the dairy section. They bought frozen food.

They saw many things and they bought many things in the supermarket.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. What do you buy in a supermarket?
2. Did you go to the bakery section?
3. What did you buy?

4. Did you go to the dairy section?
5. What did you buy?
6. Did the Rosa family see many things in the supermarket?
7. Did Mrs. Manda buy many things?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. They _____ to the supermarket.
2. They _____ many things.
3. Mrs. Manda _____ to buy food.
4. They bought frozen _____.
5. They bought many _____ of food.

Chapter 7

WE NEED CLOTHING

A. Speaking Practice

What is a department store?

Do you shop in a department store?

Why do many families shop in a department store?

What can you buy in a department store?

Can you buy clothing in a department store?

Is wool clothing warm?

B. Reading Practice

1.

The Rosa family needed clothing.

They wanted to buy warm clothing.

Mr. Rosa needed a suit.

He wanted to buy a wool suit.

A wool suit is warm.

Mr. Rosa bought a wool suit.

2. What did the Rosa family need?
They needed warm clothing.

What did Mr. Rosa want to buy?
He wanted to buy a suit.

Did Mr. Rosa buy a wool suit?
Yes, he bought a wool suit.

3.

It was warm where the Rosa family lived in Europe. When they came to the United States it was cold. They needed new clothing.

Tom Manda took his sister and her family shopping. They went to a department store. There were many things in the store. Furniture and clothing were sold there.

Peter and Anna Rosa wanted warm clothing for the family. They went to buy clothing for Peter and Robert. Wool suits were on sale. Mrs. Rosa liked the warm wool suits. She wanted to buy warm suits for Peter and Robert.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. Why did the Rosa family need new clothing?
2. Who took the Rosa family shopping?
3. Where did they go to shop?
4. What was on sale in the department store?
5. Did Mrs. Rosa buy furniture?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. The Rosa family needed warm_____.
2. Peter Rosa needed a wool_____.
3. They went to a department_____.
4. Warm clothing was on_____in the store.

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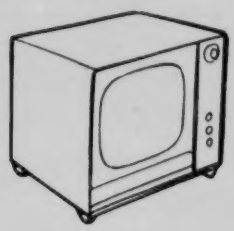
Chapter 8

GOING SHOPPING

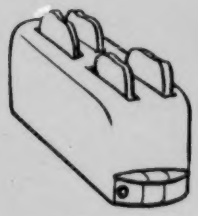
A. Speaking Practice



What is this?

This is a television set.

This is a TV set.



What is this?

This is a toaster.

B. Reading Practice

1. Mrs. Rosa wanted a toaster.

The children wanted a television set.

Mr. Rosa went to the department store.

Mr. Manda went shopping with Mr. Rosa.

They bought a toaster and a TV set.

Mrs. Rosa was happy with the toaster.

The children were happy with the TV set.

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2. What did Mrs. Rosa want?
   She wanted a toaster.

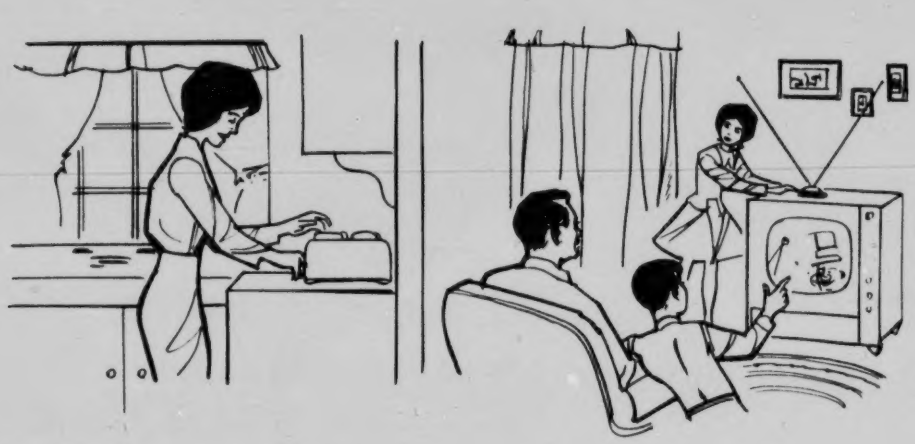
   What did the Rosa children want?
   They wanted a television set.

   Who went shopping with Mr. Rosa?
   Mr. Manda went shopping with Mr. Rosa.

   Did Mr. Rosa buy a TV set and a toaster?
   Yes, he bought a TV set and a toaster.

   Were the children happy with the TV set?
   Yes, they were happy with the TV set.

3.



The Rosa family wanted to buy a toaster and a television set. Mrs. Rosa wanted a toaster. The children, Robert and Mary, wanted a television set. The children liked to watch the television programs. They had watched many programs with Tom Manda. They wanted their own television set.

Mr. Rosa wanted Mr. Manda to help him buy a TV set and a toaster. Mr. Manda took Mr. Rosa to a department store. The department store had many television sets and toasters. They shopped and shopped.

Mr. Rosa bought a big television set and a toaster. Mrs. Rosa was happy with the toaster. The children were happy with the television set. Mr. Rosa was happy because his family was happy.

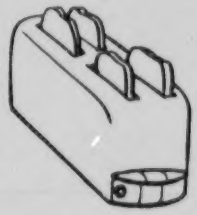
C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

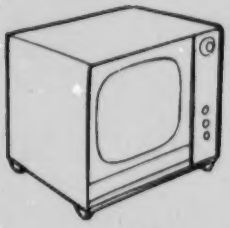
1. What did Mrs. Rosa want Mr. Rosa to buy?
2. Why did the children want a TV set?
3. Why did Mr. Rosa want Mr. Manda to help him shop?
4. Why did they go to a department store?
5. What did Mr. Rosa buy?
6. Why was Mr. Rosa happy?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. Mrs. Rosa wanted a _____.



2. The children wanted a _____ set.



3. Mr. Rosa went to a department _____.

4. Mrs. Rosa was _____ with the toaster.

Chapter 9

LOOKING FOR A JOB

A. Speaking Practice

Why do you buy a newspaper?

How does a newspaper help you find a job?

Who can help you find a job?

What work can you do?

B. Reading Practice

1. Peter Rosa wanted a job.

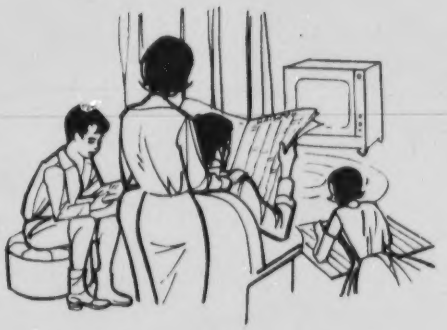
   He looked in the newspaper.

   His wife and children helped him.

   They looked in the *Help Wanted* section.

   They saw many ads.

   Peter saw a job he wanted.



2. What did Peter Rosa want?
   He wanted a job.

   Where did he look for a job?
   He looked in the newspaper.

00040

Who helped him?
His wife and children helped him.

Where are the ads for jobs in the newspaper?
Ads for jobs are in the *Help Wanted* section.

Did Peter find the job he wanted?
Yes, he did.

3. Peter Rosa wanted to find a job. His family wanted to help him find a job. The children bought a newspaper. They looked in the *Help Wanted* section. They saw these ads under Help Wanted :

Mechanic
Must have tools.
Experienced.
Good salary.
Call MU 1-2379.

Salesman
No experience needed.
Must have a car.
Sell furniture.
Write M-59 News.

Peter decided to call about the ad for a mechanic. He spoke to Tom about the job. Tom wanted to help him. Tom told him that it was a good job. Then he told him about a job where he worked. He said that his boss needed a man for the job. He wanted Peter to talk with his boss.

Tom took Peter to see his boss. The boss asked Peter about the work he did in his old country. Peter told him that he worked in a factory. The boss wanted to know how long he worked in the factory. Peter said he worked there for 12 years. The boss was happy that Peter had 12 years of experience. He told Peter to get a social security card. Tom told his boss that he would help Peter get a social security card.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. Who wanted to help Peter Rosa find a job?
2. Where did they look to help him find a job?
3. What did they find in the newspaper?
4. What did the ads say?
5. How did Tom help Peter get a job?
6. What did the boss want Peter to get?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. Peter wanted to get a _____.
2. The children bought a _____.
3. Tom took Peter to _____ his boss.
4. The boss asked Peter _____ his old job.
5. The boss _____ Peter to get a social security card.

Chapter 10

YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY CARD

A. Speaking Practice

What is this?

What can you buy there?

What else can you get in a post office?

Is there a post office near your home?

When is it open?

B. Reading Practice

1.

APPLICATION FOR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
(Or Replacement of Lost Card)

Information Furnished On This Form is CONFIDENTIAL

DO NOT WRITE IN THE ABOVE SPACE

See Instructions on Back. Print in Black or Dark Blue Ink or Use Typewriter.

1 Print FULL NAME YOU WILL USE IN WORK OR BUSINESS (First Name) (Middle Name or Initial—If none, draw line—) (Last Name)

2 Print FULL NAME GIVEN YOU AT BIRTH

3 PLACE OF BIRTH (City) (County if known) (State)

4 MOTHER'S FULL NAME AT HER BIRTH (Her maiden name)

5 FATHER'S FULL NAME (Regardless of whether living or dead)

6 YOUR DATE OF BIRTH (Month) (Day) (Year)

7 YOUR PRESENT AGE (Age on last birthday)

8 YOUR SEX MALE ☐ FEMALE ☐

9 YOUR COLOR OR RACE WHITE ☐ NEGRO ☐ OTHER ☐

10 HAVE YOU EVER BEFORE APPLIED FOR OR HAD A SOCIAL SECURITY, RAILROAD, OR TAX ACCOUNT NUMBER? NO ☐ DON'T KNOW ☐ YES ☑ (If Yes, Print STATE in which you applied and DATE you applied and SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER if known)

11 YOUR MAILING ADDRESS (Number and street) (City) (State) (ZIP Code)

12 TODAY'S DATE

13 Sign YOUR NAME HERE (Do Not Print)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT Internal Revenue Service
Form SS-5 (12-64)

Return completed application to nearest SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION DISTRICT OFFICE
HAVE YOU COMPLETED ALL 13 ITEMS?

This is an application form.

00043

It is an application for a social security card.

You can get this form at the post office.

You can also get it at a social security office.

You do not have to pay for the application.

You do not have to pay for the social security card.

Peter wanted to get a social security card.

He went to the post office with Tom.

2. Do you have to pay for the social security application form?

No, you do not have to pay for it.

Do you have to pay for the social security card?

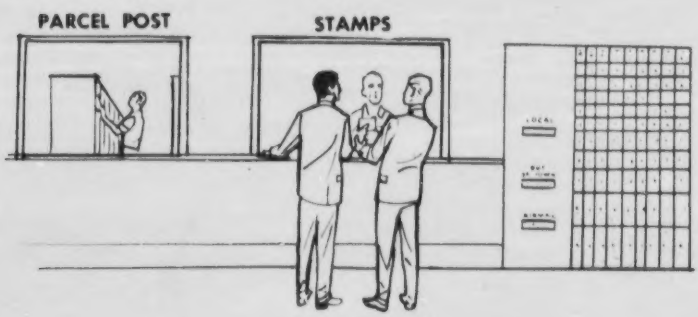
No, you do not have to pay for the card.

Where can you get the application form?

You can get it at the post office and at social security offices.

Who went to the post office with Peter?

Tom went to the post office with Peter.



3. Tom went with Peter for a social security card. They went to the post office. Peter needed an application form for a social security card. Tom asked for this form. The man at the post office got the form for Tom. Mr. Manda helped Mr. Rosa fill out the form.

The clerk at the post office checked the form. He told Mr. Rosa that the card would be mailed in a few days. He told Mr. Rosa not to lose the card.

Tom told Peter many things about social security. He told him that it was important to know his social security number. He said this number would be on his social security card.

Peter asked if he had to pay for this card. Tom told him that he did not have to pay for it. Peter wanted to know who would pay for his social security. Tom told him that he and his boss would each pay a share. He then told Tom about the many benefits under social security.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. Why did Peter and Tom go to the post office?
2. What did Peter have to fill out?
3. Who pays for social security?
4. Do you pay for a social security card?

5. When do you get a social security number?
6. Who helped Mr. Rosa fill out the application form?

Reading and Writing Practice

Fill in this form:

PRINT FULL NAME YOU USE IN WORK OR BUSINESS (*First name*) (*Middle name*) (*Last name*)			
PRINT FULL NAME GIVEN YOU AT BIRTH			DATE OF BIRTH Month Day Year
PLACE OF BIRTH	AGE ON LAST BIRTHDAY	SEX Male ☐ Female ☐	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
MAILING ADDRESS			
DATE	WRITE your NAME as you usually write it		

Review of

CHAPTERS 6 TO 10

Reading and Speaking Practice

A. 1. What is this?

2. What can you buy in this store?

3. Why do people shop in a department store?

4. Do you shop in a department store?

5. What is this?

6. Why do people go there?

7. Is there a post office near your home?

8. When is your post office open?

9. What is this?

10. Why do people shop in a supermarket?

11. What can you buy in a supermarket?

12. Do you shop in a supermarket?

00047

B. 1. Why did the Rosa family need new clothing?
2. Where did they go to buy warm clothing?
3. Why did they go to a department store?
4. Why did Mr. Rosa buy a toaster?
5. Why did the children want a TV set?

6. Why did Mr. Rosa and Mr. Manda go to the post office?
7. Who told Mr. Rosa to get a social security card?
8. How can you get a social security card?
9. What benefits can you get from social security?

10. Do all supermarkets have a dairy section?
11. What can you buy in the dairy section?
12. What can you buy in the bakery section?
13. Why did Mrs. Rosa buy frozen food?

14. Where did Mr. Rosa look for a job?
15. How can an ad help you find a job?
16. How did you get your job?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. The Rosa family needed _____ clothing.
2. Peter Rosa needed a _____ suit.
3. Warm clothing was on _____ in the store.
4. Peter Rosa needed a social security _____.
5. He went to the _____ to get the application.
6. Tom told Peter to learn his social security _____.
7. Mrs. Manda and Mrs. Rosa wanted to buy _____.
8. They _____ to the supermarket.
9. They bought many _____ of food.
10. The Rosa family wanted to buy a _____ and a TV _____.
11. _____ wanted the toaster.
12. Peter Rosa wanted to find a _____.
13. He looked in a _____ and found an ad.
14. The ad in the newspaper said:

Salesman
No experience
_____.
Must have a _____.
_____ furniture.
_____ M-59 News.

Chapter 11

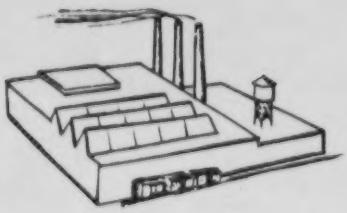
AT WORK

A. Speaking Practice

Do you work?
Where do you work?
Do you have a social security card?
Where did you get your card?
How did you get it?
What is your social security number?
Why do you need a social security card?

B. Reading Practice

1. This is a factory.
   Many men work in this factory.
   They are factory workers.



   This is an office.
   These women work in the office.
   They are office workers.

00050

Peter Rosa has a social security card.
He needs this card.

Peter went to work with Tom.
Tom took Peter into the factory.
Tom introduced him to his friends.
They wanted to help Peter.

2. Why did Peter Rosa need a social security card?
He needed it to work.

Who went to work with Tom?
Peter went to work with him.

Who introduced Peter to the other workers?
Tom introduced Peter to the other workers.

Did the other workers help him?
Yes, they did.

3. Peter got his social security card. He showed the card to his wife and the children. They were very happy. They felt that they were now a part of the United States of America.

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Peter and Tom went to work together. Tom took Peter into the office. He introduced him to the office workers. Then he took him into the factory. All of the workers were happy to meet Peter. They wanted to help him. They helped him with his new job.

Peter liked his new friends. He learned that some of them came from Europe. They were citizens now. Peter said that he wanted to become a citizen. His friends told him about the English and Citizenship class. They said that they went to evening school after work.

Peter was very interested. He wanted to learn about his new country. One of his new friends invited Peter to his class.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. Who helped Peter Rosa?
2. What did Peter learn from his new friends?

3. What did some of the men do after work?
4. Who invited Peter to go to evening school?
5. Why did Peter want to go to school?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. Peter _____ his social security card to his wife.
2. Tom introduced Peter to the other _____.
3. The workers were _____ to meet him.
4. Peter wanted to become a _____.
5. Peter wanted to go to _____.

Chapter 12

IN SCHOOL

A. Speaking Practice

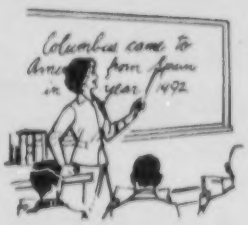
What is this?

What is a public school?

Who goes to school in the United States?

Why do people go to school?

B. Reading Practice



1. These men and women in school are from many countries. They want to become citizens. They want to learn English. They want to learn about the United States.

The teacher begins the lesson. She tells the class about Christopher Columbus. The teacher tells about how he came to America from Spain. She talks about the other people who came from Europe.

00054

2. Are the men and women in school?
   Yes, they are.

   Do they come from many countries?
   Yes, they do.

   What do they want to become?
   They want to become citizens.

   Where do the people come from?
   They come from many countries in Europe.

   What do they want to learn?
   They want to learn English.

   From what country did Columbus come?
   He came from Spain.

3.

Peter Rosa went to evening school. His new friend, Mr. Walter Miller, took him to school. There were many men and women in the class. The people in the class came from many countries. They all wanted to become citizens of the United States.

Walter introduced Peter to his friends in the class. He introduced Mr. Rosa to the teacher. The teacher welcomed him. Then she began her lesson.

Peter listened to the teacher. He watched the other people. They asked the teacher questions. They answered questions she asked.

Peter went home and told Anna about the class. He talked about the people who first came to America. He told her about Christopher Columbus. He said that Columbus came to America from Spain and found people living here. Columbus called these people Indians. Anna learned from Peter. She learned that other people came to America from Spain and from France.

Then Peter told Anna the story about the people who came from England. He said that many people came from England in 1620. Anna learned that these people were not happy in England. They wanted to worship God in their own way. They had to come to America for this freedom. The people from England helped to form the 13 colonies, all of which later came under British rule, and which later became the 13 original states. Peter said that they had the rights of Englishmen and could make many of their own laws.

Peter liked his citizenship class. He was happy that he learned how our country began. He told Anna that all people want to be free. He said that the people who came here wanted to govern themselves and wanted to make their own laws. Anna learned that

those people declared their freedom from Great Britain on July 4, 1776. They declared this freedom in the Declaration of Independence. The colonies became independent states. They became the United States of America. We call the people Americans. We call the 4th of July Independence Day.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. Who invited Peter to the class?
2. What did Peter do in the class?
3. What did the other people do?
4. What did Peter learn about Christopher Columbus?
5. Why did the people from England come to America?
6. Who helped form the 13 colonies?
7. When did the colonists declare their freedom and become independent states?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. The people in the class wanted to become_____.
2. Peter_____the class.
3. The people of the 13 colonies had the_____ of Englishmen.
4. They wanted to_____themselves.
5. They wanted to_____in their own way.
6. People came to America for_____.

Chapter 13

AMERICANS WANT FREEDOM

A. Speaking Practice

Why did the colonists want to be free?

How did the colonists declare themselves to be free from Great Britain?

How did they get this freedom?

B. Reading Practice

1.

George Washington, the father of our country, fought for freedom. He and his men fought for their right to be free from Great Britain. They fought a war against Great Britain. This war was called the Revolutionary War. It was also called the War for Independence. The Americans won the war. After the war they formed their own government.

00058

2. Who was George Washington?
He was the father of our country.

For what did he fight?
He fought for freedom.

What was the name of the war against Great Britain?
It was called the Revolutionary War.

Who fought in the Revolutionary War?
The Americans and the British fought in this war.

Who won the war?
The Americans won the war.

What did the Americans do after the war?
They formed their own government.

3. Peter Rosa liked to go to evening school. When he got home, he liked to tell Anna about the lesson. One lesson was about the colonies.

Great Britain did not want her colonies to become free. The colonists wanted freedom. They decided to fight for their freedom. They fought against Great Britain. The war was called the Revolutionary War or the War for Independence. The colonists won the war.

After the war, the Americans had to learn how to govern themselves. Their first government was weak. The people were afraid to give the government power. They had a Congress to make the laws but there was no President to enforce them. There were no courts to explain the laws. There was no money. Congress could not make the people pay taxes.

The new states quarreled among themselves. They were afraid to trust Congress. The states did not know how much power to give Congress. They did not know how much power to give each state. The new government was in danger.

Anna was interested in the story. She wanted to learn more about the beginning of this nation. She asked Peter if she could go to school with him.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. What did Peter Rosa talk about when he got home from school?
2. Why did the colonies fight against Great Britain?
3. Why was the government weak?
4. Who fought in the War for Independence?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. The colonists wanted _____.
2. They _____ against Great Britain.
3. The colonists _____ the war.
4. There was a _____ to make the laws.
5. Congress could not make the people pay _____.
6. The government had no _____.
7. The new government was in _____.
8. Anna wanted to _____ more about this nation.

Chapter 14

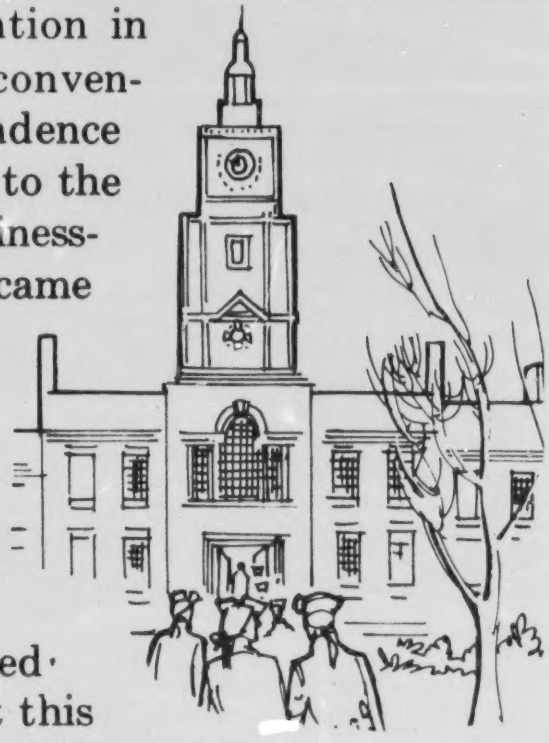
THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

A. Speaking Practice

Why did the Americans fight against Great Britain?
Could Congress make the people pay taxes?
Did the states trust Congress?
Did the states have much power?
Why was the government in danger?

B. Reading Practice

1. There was a big convention in Philadelphia in 1787. The convention took place in Independence Hall. The people who went to the convention were lawyers, businessmen, and landowners. They came from twelve of the thirteen states. Many of them were leaders in their states.



At this convention the men wrote a new plan of government. They wrote the Constitution of the United States. When we talk about this convention, we call it the Constitutional Convention.

00062

2. What took place in Philadelphia in 1787?
There was a convention in Philadelphia in 1787.

Where did it take place?
It took place in Independence Hall.

Who went to this convention?
Lawyers, businessmen, and landowners went to the convention.

Were many of these men leaders in their states?
Yes, they were.

What did the men do at this convention?
They wrote the Constitution of the United States.

3. The next time that Peter went to school, Anna went with him. Peter was happy to introduce his wife to the teacher and to the class.

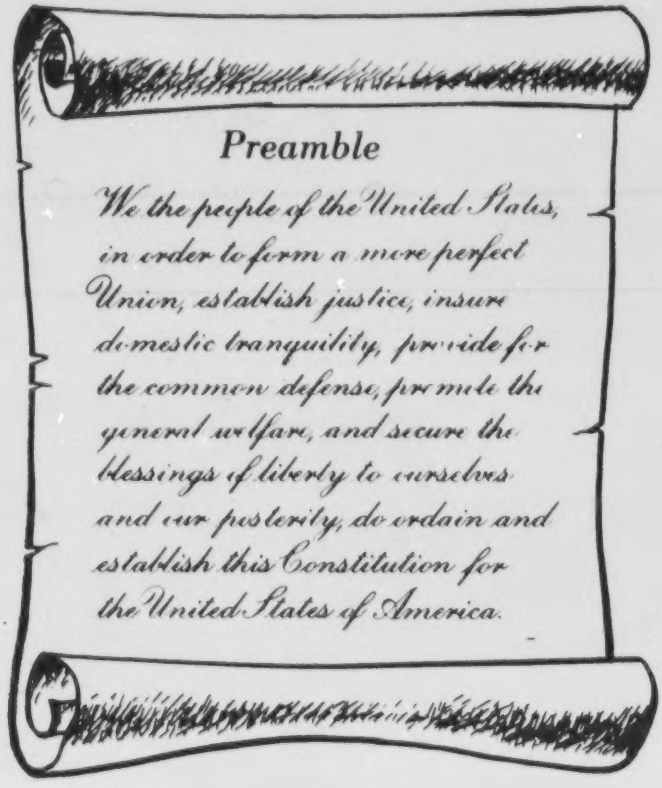
The teacher spoke again about the problems of the thirteen original states after the Revolutionary War. She told the class that the people did not know how to govern themselves. There was no President to enforce the laws that Congress made. Congress could not force the people to obey the laws. The new government had no money. Congress could not collect taxes from the people. A weak government could not govern the people. The new nation had to become strong.

Congress called a convention to make changes in the government. It took place in Independence Hall in Philadelphia in 1787. Twelve of the thirteen states

sent men to the convention. Some of the men were businessmen. Some of them were landowners. Some were lawyers. Many men were leaders in their states.

These men worked to give the nation a strong government. They said that Congress needed more power.

They wrote a new plan of government. It became the law for the new nation. The plan was called the Constitution. This Constitution is still the law of the United States. It is the highest law of our land.



Preamble

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. Who went to school with Peter?
2. What problems did the teacher speak about?

3. Why did the Congress call a convention?
4. Why did the new nation have to become strong?
5. Why did the Congress need more power?
6. What is the convention of 1787 called?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. Congress called a _____ in Philadelphia.
2. The men wrote a new _____ of government.
3. Many of the men were _____ in their states.
4. Some of the men were _____.
5. The teacher _____ about the problems of the 13 original states.
6. The new nation had to become _____.

Chapter 15

THE CONSTITUTION

A. Speaking Practice

What were the problems of the thirteen states after the Revolutionary War?

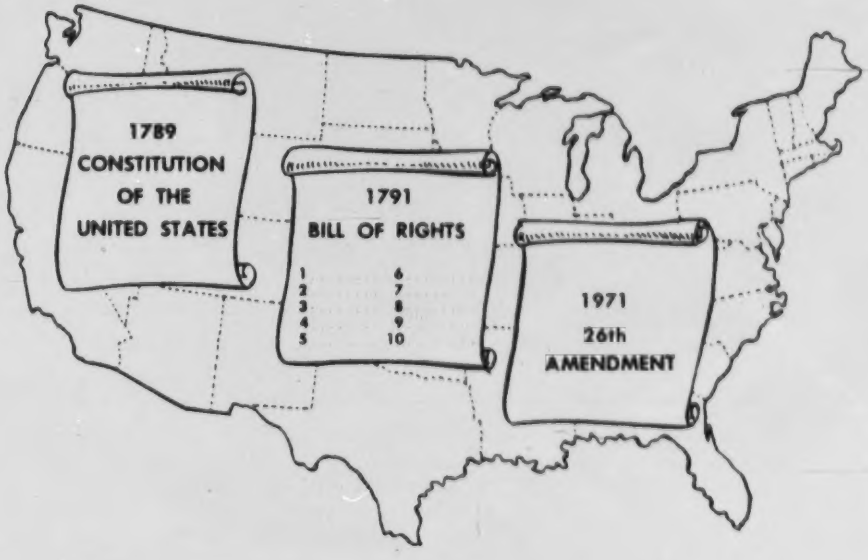
Who went to the Constitutional Convention?

Why was it needed?

What took place at this convention?

B. Reading Practice

1.



00066

The Constitution can be changed when the needs of the people change. Changes or additions to the Constitution are called amendments. There are twenty-six amendments to the Constitution.

The Constitution and the amendments protect the people of the United States. The first ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights. They protect the rights of the people. The other amendments also protect the people. They protect the people in many ways.

2. When can the Constitution be changed?
When the needs of the people change.

What do we call the changes in the Constitution?
We call them amendments.

How many amendments are there in the Constitution?
There are twenty-six amendments.

What are the first ten amendments called?
The first ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights.

Why are the Constitution and the amendments important?

They protect the people of the United States.

3. The men who were at the Constitutional Convention were wise men. The plan of government they

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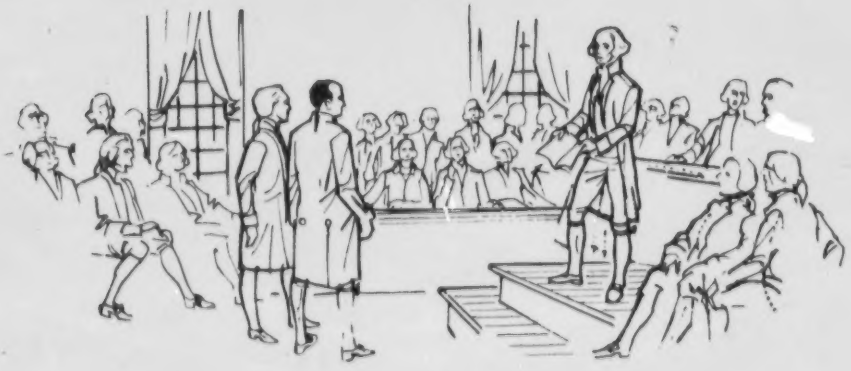
wrote became the law of the nation. In the Constitution the people gave the government many powers. They gave it the power to make and enforce the laws for the nation. They said that

. . . The Congress should make the laws.

. . . The President should enforce the laws.

. . . The Courts should explain the laws.

The writers of the Constitution knew that as times changed, the Constitution would have to be changed. They decided that they would not make changes in the original statement. They would add any changes to the Constitution. Changes which are added to the Constitution are called amendments.



The twenty-six amendments to the Constitution are:

1–10. The first ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights.

11. The Eleventh Amendment does not allow the people to sue a state in a Federal court.

12. The Twelfth Amendment changed the way of electing the President.

13. The Thirteenth Amendment freed the slaves.

14. The Fourteenth Amendment gives citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States.

15. The Fifteenth Amendment protects the right of all citizens to vote.

16. The Sixteenth Amendment gives Congress the right to collect taxes on money earned by the people.

17. The Seventeenth Amendment gives the people the power to elect Senators to Congress.

18. The Eighteenth Amendment did not allow the making or selling of liquor.

19. The Nineteenth Amendment gives women the right to vote.
20. The Twentieth Amendment says that the President shall take office in January.
21. The Twenty-first Amendment did away with the Eighteenth Amendment.
22. The Twenty-second Amendment says that a President can be elected for no more than two terms.
23. The Twenty-third Amendment permits residents of Washington, D.C., to vote for the President and the Vice President of the United States.
24. The Twenty-fourth Amendment says that people can vote for the President, the Vice President and Congressmen without paying a voting tax.
25. The Twenty-fifth Amendment says that the Vice President shall become Acting President when the President is disabled.
26. The Twenty-sixth Amendment extends the right to vote to eighteen-year-old citizens.

These amendments show how the needs of the people have changed with the times. Through the amendments the Constitution lives and grows.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. What rights did you have in the country from which you came?
2. What rights do people have in the United States?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. Changes or additions to the Constitution are called _____.
2. The writers of the Constitution were _____ men.
3. The people gave the government many _____.
4. The Congress _____ the laws.
5. The President _____ the laws.
6. The Courts _____ the laws.
7. Through the amendments the Constitution _____ and _____.

Review of

CHAPTERS 11 TO 15

Reading and Speaking Practice

A. 1. What is this?

2. How can you get this?

3. Why is it important to get this card?

4. What is your social security number?

5. Why are schools important?

6. What can you learn in evening schools?

7. Is there a school near your home?

8. What is a public school?

9. Why did the colonists want to be free?

10. How did they declare their freedom?

11. How did the colonists win their freedom?

12. Why do all men want to be free?

00072

13. What is Congress?
14. Was our first Congress strong?
15. Did the states trust Congress?
16. Why do we need a strong Congress?

17. What was the Constitutional Convention?
18. Where was it held?
19. Who went to this convention?
20. What took place at this convention?

21. What is a constitution?
22. Why is it important to change a constitution?
23. Have we changed our Constitution?
24. Why did we make these changes?
25. What do we call these changes or additions?
26. How many amendments have been made to our Constitution?
27. What are the first ten amendments called?

B. 1. Why did Mr. Rosa want to go to evening school?
2. Why did he want to become a citizen?
3. Who was Christopher Columbus?
4. What did he do?
5. Why did the people come to America from England?
6. Why did the people want to govern themselves?
7. What is the Declaration of Independence?
8. How did the Americans get their independence?
9. What made the first government weak?
10. Why was a convention held in Philadelphia in 1787?
11. What was the name of the plan written at this convention?
12. Why are the first ten amendments to the Constitution very important?
13. Why is the Thirteenth Amendment very important?
14. Why is the Nineteenth Amendment very important?
15. Why is the Twenty-sixth Amendment important to our young people?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. _____ wanted to become a citizen.
2. Mrs. Rosa wanted to go to _____.
3. Christopher Columbus came to _____ from _____.
4. Columbus called the people who he found living here _____.
5. People came here from England in order to _____ God in their own way.
6. The Declaration of Independence was written in _____.
7. Great Britain did not want the colonies to be _____.
8. Our first government was weak because:
   We had no _____ to enforce the laws.
   There were no _____ to explain the laws.
   Congress could not collect _____ from the people.
9. The states were afraid to _____ Congress.
10. The Constitutional Convention was held in _____ in 1787.
11. The written plan of government was called the _____.
12. The Constitution is the _____ law of our land.

13. Changes or additions to the Constitution are called _____.
14. The _____ makes the laws.
15. The _____ enforces the laws.
16. The _____ explain the laws.
17. Through the amendments the Constitution _____ and _____.

Chapter 16

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

A. Speaking Practice

What power does the Constitution give to the Congress?

What power does the Constitution give to the courts?

Who enforces the laws of the Federal government?

How many amendments have been added to the Constitution?

Why are amendments important?

B. Reading Practice

1. Man has always searched for freedom. At different times in history and in different parts of the world, great men have fought for freedom. They fought for their freedom in many ways.

Some of our most famous fighters were men who fought with words. These men wrote about:

The *rights* of man—that man has the right to be free.

The *dignity* of man—that each man is important.

The *equality* of man—that all men are created equal.

00077

The writers of the Declaration of Independence said, "All men are created equal." The writers of the Constitution wanted to guarantee the freedom of all the people. They listed some of the rights that people should have in a free nation. Later, the Bill of Rights was written. It is part of the Constitution of the United States.

2. Where have men fought for freedom?
   They have fought in different parts of the world.

   How did some men fight for freedom?
   They fought with words.

   What did they write about?
   They wrote about the rights of man. They wrote about the dignity and equality of man.

   What does the Constitution guarantee?
   It guarantees the rights and freedoms of the people.

   The statement, "All men are created equal," is written in an important paper. What is this called?

   It is the Declaration of Independence.

3. The colonists fought hard to win their freedom. After they won their freedom, they worked hard to keep it. They wanted freedom for their new nation and its people.

The writers of the Constitution wrote into the Constitution many of the rights of the people, but not all of them. The people wanted to be sure that all of their rights and freedoms were protected. This was done later when the first ten amendments were added to the Constitution. They are called the Bill of Rights. In the Bill of Rights the people are guaranteed:

FREEDOM OF RELIGION

Each person can worship as he pleases.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Each person has the right to say what he pleases if it is the truth.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

People have the right to print what they please in newspapers and magazines if it is the truth.

FREEDOM TO HOLD MEETINGS

People have the right to meet together.

FREEDOM TO COMPLAIN

Each person has the right to make a complaint to an official of the government.

FREEDOM FROM UNREASONABLE SEARCH

There must be a good reason for an officer to search your house.

The Bill of Rights protects many other rights of the people.

Each person has the right to a fair trial by jury.

Each person can have the help of a lawyer.

Each person can have witnesses and can question witnesses who are against him.

Each person is guaranteed protection of his life, liberty, and property.

Freedom in America is guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. Name some of the freedoms given in the Bill of Rights.
2. What do we mean by "freedom to hold meetings"?
3. For what has man always searched?
4. Why was the Bill of Rights written?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. The Bill of Rights_____the rights of the people.
2. Five freedoms in the Bill of Rights are:

   Freedom of_____.
   Freedom of_____.
   Freedom of_____.
   Freedom to_____.
   Freedom from_____.
3. The first_____amendments are called the Bill of Rights.
4. Some great fighters_____with words.

Chapter 17

THE THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

A. Speaking Practice

Did the writers of the Constitution list the rights that the people should have?

What is meant by:

Freedom of religion?

Freedom of speech?

Freedom of the press?

How does the Bill of Rights protect the people of this country?

B. Reading Practice

1. Our government is divided into three branches. One branch is called the executive branch. The President of the United States is at the head of the executive branch. He enforces the laws.

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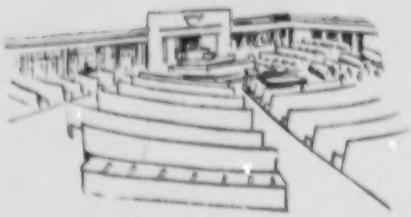
Another branch is the legislative branch. Congress is the legislative or lawmaking branch of our government.



The third branch is called the judicial branch. The courts belong to this branch. The courts explain the laws.

2. How many branches of government are there?
   There are three branches of government.

   Name the three branches of our government.
   The three branches of our government are:
   The executive branch
   The legislative branch
   The judicial branch

   Which branch enforces the laws?
   The executive branch enforces the laws.

   Which branch makes the laws?
   The legislative branch makes the laws.

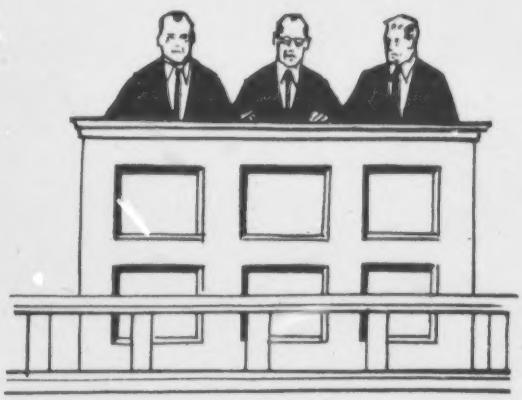
   Which branch explains the laws?
   The judicial branch explains the laws.

3. Mr. Rosa wanted to know more about how our government works. He asked his teacher to talk about our government. The teacher told the class that the Constitution divides our government into three parts. Each part is called a branch. Each branch has certain powers.

Congress makes the laws for the nation. It is called the legislative branch. The Congress has two parts. One is the Senate. The other is the House of Representatives. We elect men and women to the Congress. They meet in Washington. They represent the people.

Another branch enforces the laws. It is called the executive branch. The head of this branch is the President. He is elected by the people. He is elected for four years. The President enforces the laws. George Washington was our first President.

The branch that explains the laws is the judicial branch. The courts belong to this branch. Our highest court is the Supreme Court. It meets in Washington. There are nine jus-



tices. They are picked by the President. One justice is called the Chief Justice. The justices hold office for life.

Congress has made other Federal courts. One kind is called a district court. Another kind is called a court of appeals.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. Who is at the head of our country?
2. Who was the head of your country?
3. Why is it important to have courts?
4. How do the courts protect the people?
5. What does the Congress do?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. Our government is divided into_____ branches.
2. The_____is at the head of the executive branch.
3. The President enforces the_____.
4. Congress is the_____branch.
5. The legislative branch_____the laws.
6. The_____belong to the judicial branch.

7. The courts_____the laws.
8. The highest court in our land is the_____
_____.
9. The Supreme Court has_____judges or justices.
10. The President is elected for_____years.

Chapter 18

HOW TO BECOME A CITIZEN

A. Speaking Practice

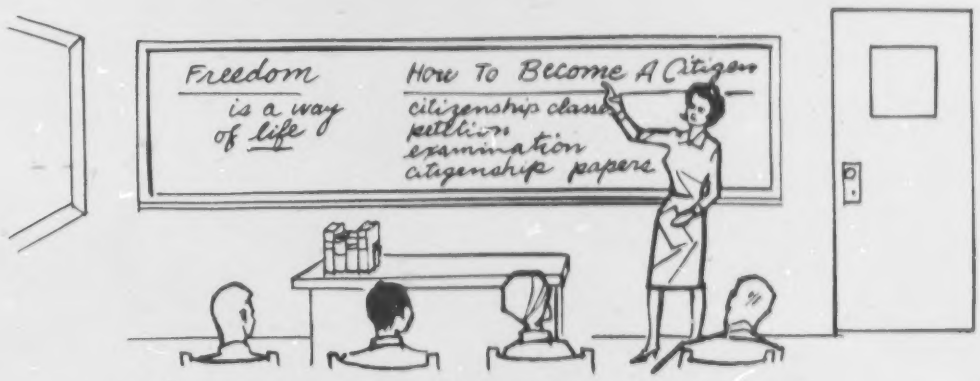
How long have you been in the United States?

What advantages do you have as a citizen of the United States?

How do you become a citizen?

B. Reading Practice

1.



Peter and Anna Rosa enjoyed going to evening school. They enjoyed talking to their friends before and after class. Some of their friends were getting ready for the citizenship examination. They wanted to become citizens of the United States. They wanted to enjoy all the advantages of citizenship.

They spoke about the rights and the responsibilities of being a good citizen. They said that good citizens make a good government. A good government makes a good country. A good citizen does his part by obeying the laws.

2. What did Peter and Anna enjoy?

They enjoyed going to school and talking to their friends.

Why did their friends want to become citizens?

They wanted to enjoy the advantages of citizenship.

Do citizens have responsibilities as well as rights?

Yes, they do.

What is the responsibility of a good citizen?

He obeys the laws.

3. Peter and Anna Rosa liked to go to evening school. They enjoyed learning about the history of their new country. They liked talking about the customs of the people. They were glad to meet their friends in class.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosa spoke to their friends who were getting ready for the citizenship examination. They spoke about the importance of becoming citizens of the United States. They knew that even before they became citizens they had many rights and freedoms in the United States.

They could work. They could live where they wanted to live. They could go where they pleased. They could worship as they pleased. They and their children could go to a public school. But there were some rights they could not have because they were not citizens. The most important of these is the right to vote. They could not vote. They could not take part in making and keeping a good government.

The class asked the teacher to list the things necessary to become a citizen. The teacher wrote this on the blackboard:

How To Become a Citizen of the United States

Before You Apply for Citizenship:

You must be at least 18 years of age.

You must be able to understand, speak, read, and write English.

You must be able to sign your name in English.

You must know about the history of the United States.

You must know about the government and how it works.

You must understand the meaning of our democracy.

You must have lived in the United States for 5 years.

You must have lived in the state for 6 months just before you apply for citizenship.

You must be of good moral character.

You must be loyal to the United States.

When You Apply for Citizenship:

You get an application for naturalization from the Immigration and Naturalization Service or from a naturalization court. With this application form you also get a card on which to have your fingerprints taken and a form on which to furnish other information about yourself. These are free.

You fill in the application form and the other form. You have your fingerprints taken, free of charge, either at a police station or at the office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

You take or send your completed forms, your completed fingerprint card, and three photographs of yourself to the office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

When You Take the Citizenship Examination:

You are notified by the Immigration and Naturalization Service when and where to go for your examination.

You must take with you two witnesses who are citizens of the United States.

You must pay $25 to the clerk of the court. This pays for filing the petition and for the certificate of naturalization.

The examiner asks you questions. The examiner questions your witnesses. He asks them about your moral character. He asks them about where and how you live. He asks them about your ideas of the government of the United States.

After You Pass the Examination:

You are notified to appear for the hearing in the naturalization court.

You take the oath of allegiance to the United States. You must give up your allegiance to your old country.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. Before you can become a citizen,

   How long must you live in the United States?

   How long must you live in the state where you apply for citizenship?

   What must you know?

2. Where do you get your application for naturalization?
3. What must you send in with your application for naturalization?
4. Do you need witnesses when you go for your citizenship examination?
5. When do you take the oath of allegiance to the United States?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. To become a citizen of the United States you must be able to _____, _____, _____, and _____ English.
2. To apply for citizenship you get an _____ for naturalization from the Immigration and Naturalization Service or from a naturalization court.
3. In the naturalization court you _____ an oath of allegiance to the United States.
4. Citizens can _____.
5. All _____ have responsibilities as well as rights.

Chapter 19

MORE ABOUT CITIZENSHIP

A. Speaking Practice

If a man becomes a citizen, does his wife also become a citizen?

What does his wife have to do?

B. Reading Practice

1. After the teacher wrote the information about citizenship on the blackboard, some persons asked questions. The teacher told them that she would invite a naturalization examiner from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to come to the class. The naturalization examiner would be able to answer questions about their problems. He would also tell them what would happen at the naturalization hearing in court.

2. Do I have to be in the United States all of the 5 years before I apply for citizenship?

   No. You may go out of the country for a short time. But you must not be out of the country for as much as one year at a time.

00093

Do I sign my name on the three photographs I send with my application?

No. The examiner will ask you to sign the photographs at the examination.

Will my wife become a citizen when I am naturalized?

No. A husband and a wife must each make his or her own application.

3. The naturalization examiner came to class. The teacher introduced him. She told him that many persons in the class were ready to take the citizenship examination. She said that they were able to understand English and could speak, read, and write it. She said they knew the history of the United States and how our democratic government works. They had sent in their applications for naturalization. They were waiting for their examinations.

Then she introduced the examiner to the persons who would take the examination. She told him how hard they had worked to become good citizens of the United States. She also told him that they were worried about the examination.

The examiner told them not to worry. He explained why there was no reason to worry. He told them about the kind of questions they would be asked at the examination. They were happy when he told them that many of the questions would be about things they had learned in school.

The examiner told them about the naturalization court and the judge. He said that after they had passed the examination each would get a letter to come to the naturalization court. He said they could bring their friends and families to the court. He said that an examiner would be in court and would tell the judge about each of them. The judge would then ask them to stand and take the oath of allegiance. The examiner explained that each would then give up allegiance to his old country and pledge allegiance to the United States.

The examiner also said that after all the applicants had taken the oath the judge would congratulate them. He would tell them that they are now citizens of the United States with all the rights and responsibilities of citizens.

The examiner told them that they would also get a message of welcome from the President of the United States.

This message would be with a book that the Immigration and Naturalization Service gives to each new citizen. He said that each new citizen would get a certificate of naturalization.

The class thanked the examiner for coming to see them and for answering their questions. The examiner thanked them for their interest. He told them that he expected them to be loyal citizens. He told them to remember always that as citizens of the United States they would be part of a great and free country. He said that men have fought and died to keep this country free and great. They, too, would have to work hard and fight, if necessary, to keep the United States strong and free.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. What did the examiner speak about?
2. What did the teacher tell the examiner about the people in the class who were to become citizens?
3. What did the examiner say that the judge would tell the new citizens?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. The _____ from the Immigration and Naturalization Service came to class.
2. Many persons were _____ to take the citizenship examination.

3. The naturalization examiner _____ them about the kind of questions they would be asked.
4. The persons in the class were _____ about the examination.
5. The examiner told them they could bring their _____ to the naturalization hearing in court.
6. The class _____ the examiner.

Chapter 20

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Speaking Practice

Why do people want to become citizens?

What is a good citizen?

How can you practice good citizenship?

Why is it important to vote?

B. Reading Practice

1. Peter Rosa and the class talked about citizenship. The class wanted to learn how to become good citizens. Their teacher told them that good citizenship begins in the home. She explained how good citizens help each other and respect each other.

A good citizen is a good family member, a good neighbor ard a person who is loyal to his city, state, and country.

A good citizen obeys the laws. He votes for good government.

00098

2. Where can good citizenship be practiced?
Good citizenship can be practiced at home.

What does a good citizen do?
He takes good care of his family.
He obeys the laws.
He respects the rights of others.
He votes for good government.

Why should we become good citizens?
We should become good citizens in order to help our country grow.

3. One night, on the way to school, Mr. Miller told Mr. and Mrs. Rosa about a class party. He said that the class was giving a party for those who had become citizens. Mr. Rosa and his wife were excited about the party.

The teacher spoke to the class before the party began. She told them how proud and happy she was that many of them had become citizens. She asked Mr. Miller to talk to the class.

Mr. Miller was very happy and wanted to speak. He told the class about the many rights and privileges the new citizens now had. He explained how important it was to become good citizens. He wanted them to be proud of being citizens.

The teacher thanked Mr. Miller. She told the class that citizenship was more than just getting rights and

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privileges. She said that citizenship also meant performing certain duties. She explained that all citizens have the right to talk about taxes but they have the duty to pay them. She also explained that all citizens have the right to trial by jury but also the duty to serve on a jury.

One of the new citizens told the class about the speech the judge made at the naturalization court. She said that the judge hoped that they would find in America all the things about which they had dreamed. He told them that they now had new duties. They should show their interest in this country. One important way is by voting. He said that when they vote they should do it wisely. He welcomed them in joining the millions of Americans who had become citizens. Now they could help protect the American way of life.

Other new citizens spoke to the class. They were proud that they, too, had become citizens. They told the class how their new citizenship helped them in this country. Some had jobs that only citizens could get. Others had served on juries. The class was very proud

of them. Mr. and Mrs. Rosa wanted to become citizens more than ever. They wanted to have a bigger part in helping their new country.

C. Exercises

Reading and Speaking Practice

1. Who went to school with Mr. Rosa?
2. Why was the class having a party?
3. What did Mr. Miller tell the class?
4. What did the teacher say about taxes?
5. What did the judge say the new citizens should do?
6. Why did Mr. and Mrs. Rosa want to become citizens?
7. What is a trial by jury?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. The_____ was proud of her class.
2. Mr. Miller told the class about the_____ and_____ they now had.
3. The judge wanted the new citizens to show their _____in this country
4. The class was _____ because many of them had become citizens.

Review of

CHAPTERS 16 TO 20

Reading and Speaking Practice

A. 1. What is the Bill of Rights?

2. For what has man always searched?

3. What does the Constitution guarantee?

4. Where have men fought for freedom?

5. What are some rights guaranteed to citizens of the United States?

6. How are these rights guaranteed?

7. Into what three branches is our government divided?

8. What does each branch of government do?

9. What is the highest court of our land?

10. How do you become a citizen?

11. What advantages do citizens have?

12. What does a good citizen do?

13. What responsibilities do citizens have?

14. Who votes in the United States?

00102

B. 1. What did men write about when they fought for freedom?

2. What statements in the Constitution guarantee freedom to the people of the United States?

3. What does the Declaration of Independence say about the equality of man?

4. Who is the head of the executive branch of government?

5. Why did the colonists need courts?

6. What are district courts?

7. What is a court of appeals?

8. What is the Supreme Court?

9. How do you apply for citizenship in the United States?

10. How many witnesses do you need?

11. How many photographs do you send in with your application?

12. When do you sign these photographs?

13. What happens at the citizenship examination?

14. What happens at the hearing in the naturalization court?

15. What oath must you take when you become a citizen?

16. What did the judge want the new citizens to show?
17. What did the examiner say when the teacher told him that the students were worried about the examination?
18. Why did Peter and Anna Rosa want to become citizens?
19. How can a good citizen help his country?

Reading and Writing Practice

1. The Bill of Rights _____ the rights of the people.
2. Some freedoms listed in the Bill of Rights are:

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. The legislative branch of government _____ the laws.
4. The executive branch _____ the laws.
5. The judicial branch _____ the laws.

6. To have all the privileges of Americans new people in the United States should become _____.
7. To apply for citizenship you get an _____ for naturalization from the Immigration and Naturalization Service or from a naturalizaztion court.
8. The naturalization examiner told the people not to _____.
9. The teacher was _____ of her class.
10. The class _____ the examiner.
11. It is important for all citizens to _____.
12. Citizens have _____ as well as rights.
13. Many people in the class were ready to take the citizenship _____.
14. You must_____ $25 when you file your petition for naturalization.

WORD LIST

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